

## WE CLAIM:

1 1. An electrokinetic stirring method for rapid mixing of an  
2 initially heterogeneous solution whose motion is dominated by  
3 viscous forces, said method comprising an act of:  
4 inducing an electrokinetic flow instability (EKI) in said  
5 initially heterogeneous solution with an alternating current  
6 (A/C) electric field, wherein said EKI, generated within a few  
7 seconds after application of said A/C electric field and acting  
8 as an active stirring means, quickly produces a randomly  
9 fluctuating, three-dimensional fluid flow field enabling said  
10 rapid mixing thereby generating a homogeneous solution from  
11 said initially heterogeneous solution.

1 2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the acts of:  
2 providing a fluidic network having a plurality of ports  
3 including at least two inlet ports and one outlet port, and a  
4 plurality of liquid channels connecting said plurality of  
5 ports; and  
6 introducing small volume liquid streams into said fluidic  
7 network via said inlet ports wherein said liquid streams are  
8 characterized as confluent and wherein said confluent liquid  
9 streams form said initially heterogeneous solution.

1 3. The method of claim 2, further comprising the acts of:  
2 positioning two electrodes into ends of said liquid  
3 channels wherein said ends also act as inlet and outlet ports  
4 for said fluidic network; and

5       introducing said A/C electric field into said fluidic  
6       network via said electrodes.

1       4.     The method of claim 2, wherein

2       said A/C electric field is directed axially along one of  
3       said liquid channels parallel to a confluent flow direction of  
4       said liquid streams.

1       5.     The method of claim 2, wherein said liquid channels  
2       further comprise at least two side channels with corresponding  
3       side channel ports, wherein said fluidic network further  
4       comprises a mixing chamber, and wherein either side of said  
5       mixing chamber having said side channels connected thereto,  
6       said method further comprising the acts of:

7       positioning electrodes into said side channel ports; and  
8       applying said A/C electric field via said electrodes,  
9       wherein said A/C electric field is directed along said side  
10      channels.

1       6.     The method of claim 5, further comprising acts of:

2       providing each of said side channels with a high flow  
3       resistance, porous, dielectric membrane that mechanically  
4       isolates said initially heterogeneous solution, prevents  
5       electrolysis bubbles from passing through or otherwise  
6       disturbing the liquid in the mixing chamber, and provides an  
7       ionic connection allowing passing of said A/C electrical field  
8       such that said rapid mixing can be achieved without effects of  
9       flow motions and electrolysis gases.

1 7. The method of claim 5, wherein  
2 said liquid streams are advected either electroosmotically  
3 or with pressure toward said mixing chamber.

1 8. The method of claim 2, wherein  
2 said rapid mixing is achieved continuously or  
3 intermittently where throughput of said liquid streams is  
4 actuated by either pressure or electroosmotic forces.

1 9. The method of claim 2, wherein  
2 said liquid streams are advected either electroosmotically  
3 with a steady (D/C) component simultaneously added to said A/C  
4 electric field or by pressure-source means including a  
5 hydrostatic head, gas-pressurized liquid reservoirs, syringe  
6 pumps, or micropumps.

1 10. The method of claim 1, further comprising an act of:  
2 incorporating electrically conductive, porous, high flow  
3 resistance means to prevent flow motions and electrolysis gases  
4 from affecting said rapid mixing while providing an electric  
5 connection to facilitate said rapid mixing.

1 11. The method of claim 1, further comprising an act of:  
2 pulse modulating between said A/C electric field effecting  
3 said EKI and a steady (D/C) electric field effecting  
4 electroosmotic transport.

1 12. The method of claim 1, further comprising an act of:  
2 adding a steady (D/C) component simultaneously to said A/C  
3 electric field for effecting electroosmotic transport.

1 13. The method of claim 1, further comprising an act of:  
2 providing at least one pressure-source means for effecting  
3 advection, wherein said pressure-source means includes a  
4 hydrostatic head, a gas-pressurized liquid reservoir, a syringe  
5 pump, or a micropump.

1 14. The method of claim 1, wherein  
2 said homogeneous solution is generated from a fixed volume  
3 of said initially heterogeneous solution without net flow.

1 15. The method of claim 1, wherein  
2 said initially heterogeneous solution comprises low  
3 diffusivity species including macromolecules, biological cells,  
4 or both.

1 16. The method of claim 1, further comprising an act of:  
2 incorporating a monitoring means for analyzing and  
3 monitoring performance of said rapid mixing.

1 17. An electrokinetic instability (EKI) micromixer,  
2 comprising:  
3 a fluidic network having  
4 a mixing chamber;  
5 a plurality of ports including at least two inlet  
6 ports, at least two side channel ports, and an outlet port;

7 a plurality of liquid channels connecting said mixing  
8 chamber and said plurality of ports; and

9 at least two high flow resistance, porous, dielectric  
10 membranes; wherein during operation of said EKI micromixer an  
11 alternating current (A/C) electric field is applied via said  
12 side channel ports for inducing an electrokinetic flow  
13 instability (EKI) to effect rapid mixing of an initially  
14 heterogeneous solution in said mixing chamber, thereby  
15 generating a homogeneous solution from said initially  
16 heterogeneous solution.

1 18. The EKI micromixer of claim 17, further comprising:

2 electrically conducting means positioned in said side  
3 channel ports for facilitating application of said A/C electric  
4 field.

1 19. The EKI micromixer of claim 17, wherein

2 said high flow resistance, porous, dielectric membranes  
3 are externally attached to said side channel ports for  
4 mechanically isolating fluids in said EKI micromixer to prevent  
5 flow motions and electrolysis gases from affecting said rapid  
6 mixing while providing an ionic connection allowing passing of  
7 said A/C electric field.

1 20. The EKI micromixer of claim 17, further comprising:

2 a modulating means for pulse modulating between an A/C electric  
3 field effecting said EKI and a steady (D/C) electric field  
4 effecting electroosmotic transport.

1 21. The EKI micromixer of claim 17, further comprising:  
2 a direct current (D/C) source means for providing a steady  
3 D/C component that is simultaneously added to said A/C electric  
4 field for effecting advection towards said mixing chamber by

1 22. The EKI micromixer of claim 17, wherein  
2 said rapid mixing has a continuous or intermittent mode  
3 driven by either pressure or electroosmotic forces.

1 23. The EKI micromixer of claim 17, further comprising:  
2 at least one pressure-source means for effecting advection  
3 towards said mixing chamber.

1 24. The EKI micromixer of claim 23, wherein  
2 said at least one pressure-source means includes a  
3 hydrostatic head, a gas-pressurized liquid reservoir, a syringe  
4 pump, or a micropump.

1 25. The EKI micromixer of claim 17, wherein  
2 said homogeneous solution is generated from a fixed volume  
3 of said initially heterogeneous solution without net flow.

1 26. The EKI micromixer of claim 17, wherein  
2 said initially heterogeneous solution comprises low  
3 diffusivity species including macromolecules, biological cells,  
4 or both.

1 27. The EKI micromixer of claim 17, further comprising:  
2 an optically accessible means for allowing analyzing and  
3 monitoring performance of said rapid mixing.

1 28. The EKI micromixer of claim 17, wherein  
2 said EKI micromixer is part of a single microfluidic chip  
3 utilized in a bioanalytical system.

1 29. A method for producing an electrokinetic instability (EKI)  
2 micromixer capable of utilizing an electrokinetic flow  
3 instability for rapid mixing of an initially heterogeneous  
4 solution to generate a homogeneous solution, said method  
5 comprising:

6 wet-etching on a first glass substrate a fluidic network  
7 having a mixing chamber, a plurality of ports including at  
8 least two inlet ports, at least two side channel ports, an  
9 outlet port, and a plurality of liquid microchannels connecting  
10 said mixing chamber and said plurality of ports;

11 drilling thru-holes through a second glass substrate,  
12 wherein said thru-holes correspond to said plurality of ports;  
13 and

14 sealing said fluidic network by thermally bonding said  
15 second glass substrate to said first glass such that

16 fluids introduced into said inlet ports can be  
17 advected either electroosmotically or with pressure toward said  
18 mixing chamber, and

19 said side channel ports, connected to either side of  
20 said mixing chamber, allow for an alternating current (A/C)  
21 excitation to induce said EKI in said mixing chamber during

operation of said EKI micromixer, wherein said EKI effects said rapid mixing in said mixing chamber.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein  
said EKI micromixer is an entirely two-dimensional structure, and wherein  
said fluidic network is etched to a depth ranging from 10 to 5000  $\mu\text{m}$ .

31. The method of claim 29, wherein  
each liquid channel is characterized as having a width ranging from 10 to 10000  $\mu\text{m}$  and a depth ranging from 10 to 5000  $\mu\text{m}$ .

32. The method of claim 29, wherein  
said mixing chamber is characterized as having a volume size ranging from 0.01  $\mu\text{L}$  to 1  $\mu\text{L}$ .

33. The method of claim 29, wherein  
said thru holes are characterized as having diameters ranging from 10 to 5000  $\mu\text{m}$ .

34. The method of claim 29, further comprising  
attaching high flow resistance, porous, dielectric membranes externally to said side channel ports for mechanically isolating said introduced fluids in said EKI micromixer to prevent flow motions and electrolysis gases from affecting said rapid mixing while providing an ionic connection allowing passing of said A/C excitation.



1 35. The method of claim 29, further comprising:

2 incorporating external compression fittings tightly  
3 attached to said side channel ports such that high flow  
4 resistance, porous, dielectric membranes in said fittings  
5 mechanically isolate said introduced liquids in said EKI  
6 micromixer while allowing passing of said A/C excitation.

1 36. The method of claim 29, wherein

2 said rapid mixing is characterized as having a continuous  
3 or intermittent mode driven by either pressure or  
4 electroosmotic forces.

1 37. The method of claim 29, further comprising:

2 incorporating at least one external pressure-source means  
3 for effecting advection towards said mixing chamber, wherein  
4 said pressure-source means includes a hydrostatic head, a  
5 gas-pressurized liquid reservoir, syringe pumps, or any  
6 micropumps.

1 38. The method of claim 29, wherein

2 said homogeneous solution is characterized as having a  
3 fixed volume and wherein

4 said EKI micromixer capable of generating said initially  
5 heterogeneous solution without net flow.

1 39. The method of claim 29, wherein

2 said initially heterogeneous solution is characterized as  
3 having low diffusivity species including macromolecules,  
4 biological cells, or both.

1     40.   The method of claim 29, wherein  
2           said EKI micromixer is capable of being easily  
3     incorporated into a single microfluidic chip with little or no  
4     modification to a standard lithographic mask of said  
5     microfluidic chip.